FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

Democratic Union State Ticket. Election Tuesday, October 14.

> JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Pountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD. Ot Decatur County.

FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT. MICHAEL C. KERR, Of Floyd County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. 1st District-JOHN LAW JAMES A. CRAVENS. HENRY W. HARRINGTON. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN. EDMUND JOHNSON. ALEXANDER B CONDUITT DANIEL W. VOORHEES. JOHN PETTIT DAVID TURPIE. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON. JAMES F. McDOWELL.

The President's Proclamation. The Journal, after long consideration, finally half way indorses the President's emancipation proclamation. It is our purpose at this time only to refer to two points it makes in its effort to say something upon the subject. The first is this: The proclamation is too sweeping in emancipating the slaves of loyal men in the rebel

The Journal and the Republican prints gener ally have asserted over and over again that there is a large Union sentiment in the South now overridden and kept in abevance by the usurpers who have control of the State Governments, which only needs protection to be developed. Is not the proclamation, if it could be made effect ive, a gross mjustice to that class? The Journal concedes that it is wrong in that regard. Again,

Wherever that proclamation can be made ope rative, there the rebellion loses its foundation. And how is it to be made "operative?" Can

it be in any other way than by overthrowing the rebel armies, and occupying rebel territory? Until our forces conquer the rebels the proclamation cannot be made effective-it is as inoperative, as useless, as the paper upon which it was written. Even if the President had the right to issue the edict of emancipation, it was ill-timed and unnecessary. What he intends to accomplish by it has been practiced wherever our army has had the control. And it would have been far wiser if he had left the whole matter to the fate of the war. That would have been the true policy. But the proclamation opens anew the discussion of the question, and the effect will be to introduce contention and doubt where harmony and confidence are necessary to our national salvation. Instead of weakening it will give strength and vigor to the rebel cause. The freeing of the slaves as proposed by Mr. Lincoln would not only destroy slavery, but it would be the destruction of the slave States, and loyal and disloyal would suffer allke. The sympathy of common interest will consolidate the entire South, and instead of weakening the rebellion the proclamation will help to recruit the rebel armies and excite renewed zeal and still greater efforts in their cause.

If the President has the right to free the slaves, as it is claimed that he has under the war power, as a means necessary to suppress the rebellion, he would have an equal right, for the same purpose, to make bondmen of the negroes. If the se ceded States are yet within the Union, as Mr. Lincoln and the party he represents pronounce them to be, certainly the Constitution must be operative over them. In that case is not his proclamation an usurpation of power? If the seceded States are not in the Union, and are not subject to the Constitution, then a proclamation by the President to free the one he has issued.

A fair construction of the Journal's arguments, if they can be dignified as such, amounts to just this: that in its view the means justifies the end-that the President can, in the prosecution of the war, do just what we charge against the rebels, disregard all constitutional obligations. If violation of the Constitution and the laws by the rebels is a crime, similar acts by those who

Emancipation proclamations have been wied the revolution and in the war 1812 issued proclamations offering freedom to all slaves who would join its cause or come within their lines, but few responded. Then the sentiment of our own country revolted at what was justly regarded as acts of barbarism. In the controversy which arose upon the subject in the war of 1812-15. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, then Secretary of State, in behalf of our Government, thus characterized this measure of the British Government:

They (the British) had no right to make any such (emancipation) promises to the negroes. The principle is, that the emancipation of an enemy's slaves is not among the acts of legitimate war; as relates to the owners, it is a destruction of private property nowhere warranted by the usages of war.

Five years afterward Mr. Anams most emphatically denied the right of a beiligerent to emancipate slaves. He said:

No such right is acknowledged as a law of war by writers who admit any limitation. The right of putting to death all prisoners in cold blood, the Constitution in the rebel States? Is there a spies are hung, deserters shot, suspected traitors and without special cause, might as well be pretended to be a law of war, or the right to use poisoned weapons, or to assassinate.

Such were the sentiments of John Quincy ADAMS and our Government in 1815 and in 1820. In 1775, Lord DUNMORE, the British Governor of Virginia, attempted to promote the interests of the British Government by offering freedom to all slaves who would rise and assist him. What says a British historian in regard to this infamous

In the colonies, and even in all other countries. an universal cry arose against a measure which tended to disturb society in its very foundations. to engender mortal suspicions, and to excite a race naturally ferocious, to vengeance and mur-

The colonies then were in rebellion against the British Government. According to the Journal the rebel States occupy the same position toward the Federal Government as did the colonies to Great Britain. We quote from that print in con

We believed, and still believe, that the true province of Government is not more to preserve itself than to adapt itself to the demands of the governed, and that a war to maintain one Government over those who believe that they would be better off under another, is unwise, cruel, and, in Americans, inconsistent - Journal, January

It is said that the proclamation of Lord Dun-MORE "was not merely useless; it was pernicious;

it irritated the minds of the greater number, and proclamation as you desire? Understand, I raise ceding that the proclamation can do no good, only grounds; for as commander in chief of the army be by the occupation of the rebel territory, fa- due the enemy. Nor do I arge objections of a vors a pernicious policy, the effect of which is moral nature, in view of possible consequences of while gaining over none.

ecrated the same measures as revolting to the civilization of the age, which the Journal now approves not only, but extols. We ask every the cause of the rebellion-is sinfulness in the good citizen to think candidly of these things, eyes of God-the sympathy which would be ex-We condemned as impolitic not only, but as in the civilized world, if emancipation was profamous, the very policy now proposed by the claimed, and the great assistance which the neradicals and which we said was a violation of the groes would render the Union cause, when they laws of nations and of the rights of belligerents. were apprised that the Government had pro-While we utterly condemn the rebellion and are of such a proclamation, by the windrawal of in favor of the most vigorous measures which negro aid from themselves, and the giving of it will accomplish the restoration of the national au. to the Union cause-that "half way measures" thority and the national unity, and, as Mr. Lincons declared it to be his first and most ardent dent rejoined; wish, the restoration of all the States to their constitutional rights, we should fail in manliness if we did not deprecate measures which, as a people we have condemned, and which all civilzed slavery as their instrument. I will also concede countries declare to be barbarous, inhuman, unjustifiable, and as illegitimate warfare.

General Buell. An effort is being made to remove General imagine. Still, some additional strength would BULL from his command. The opposition to him comes from the radicals-the same men who have been and are yet clamoring against McCLEL- portance; but I am not so sure we could do much LAN The President yielded to the pressure with the blacks. If we were to arm them, I fear against the latter and sent General Pope to capture Richmond. He started out with vainglorious paper proclamations as to what he would I will mention another thing, though it meet only accomplish, but it was all wind work. His army your scorn and contempt. There are 50,000 baywas driven back with terrible loss, and as a Republican friend, who was under Pope, remarked of a proclamation such as you desire, they should to us the other day, if he had continued in com- go over to the rebels. I do not think they all mand three weeks longer the Army of the Poto- would-not so many, indeed, as a year ago, or mac would have been scattered to the four winds of heaven. The radicals may succeed in forcing They are also getting their pride enlisted, and a similar experiment in the West. The follow- want to beat the rebels. Let me say one thing ing from the Washington dispatches to the New more: I think you should admit that we already York Tribune, foreshadow the influences at work people in the fact that constitutional Government to displace Buell:

GEN. BUELL'S INEFFICIENCY .- There is reason down about as deep as anything." to hope that the Government has under consider- The committee continued their arguments ation the question of appointing a successor to further, and closing the interview, the President seneral Buell, if not also that of assigning one General to the command of all the West, now divided into so many departments. Gens. Hunter mentioned these objections. They indicate the and Heintzelman have been spoken of in connec- difficulties that have thus far prevented my action tion with the position.

The Louisville Journal thus alludes to Gen. Buell's recent movements:

is well known to the reader that the design of vent Bragg in his contemplated foray upon Ken- injured your feelings." tucky, his cherished object being to avert the dulged a feeling of painful anxiety for the solu- school. two hundred and six miles, Gen. Buell guarding Abraham. an immense train, while Bragg traveled with but nation's gratitude.

From the Springfield Register. The President's Proclamation -- His

meeting of "Christians" at Chicago, on the 7th thus stultify himself before that civilized world, of September, to present a memorial to the Prest the respect and sympathy of which he was urged report of their interview with the President, which | iliary in the suppression of the wicked rebellion is published in the Chicago paper. The committo its constitutional authority. tee report Mr. Lincoln as responding to their ap-

"The subject presented in the memorial is one and I may even say for months. I am approach serfs of Russia would be just as operative as the ed with the most opposite opinions and advice. and that by religious men, who are equally cer | That is the question. If it is not, then there ex tain that they represent the Divine will. I am ists no power in the President to abrogate consure that either the one or the other class is mis- stitutional rights or expunge State laws. Many taken in that belief, and perhaps in some respects who profess to be loval men, and to have closely both. I hope it will not be irreverent for me to studied the Constitution, gravely assert that what say, that if it is probable that God would reveal they term military necessity in time of war is his will to others, on a point so connected with superior to all civil law. The conduct of Gen. my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it Jackson at New Orleans is cited as a precedent. directly to me. For, unless I am more deceived. The entire proceedings in connection with his in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire declaration of martial law-his arrest, trial, and to know the will of Providence in this matter. payment of the fine imposed-prove conclusively And if I can learn what it is, I will do it! These that in his opinion his declaration of martial law claim to be loyal citizens are none the less are not, however, the days of miracles, and I sup was illegal and could only be justified by the affairs of a great nation without a back-bone inpose it will be granted that I am not to expect a necessity of the circumstances attending it. He capable of "yielding to pressure." direct revelation. I must study the plain, phys- never claimed to be acting under the Constituical facts of the case, ascertain what is possible. tion or in accordance with law, but frankly ac before. The British Government in both the war of and learn what appears to be wise and right. The knowledged the proceeding to be in contravention subject is difficult, and good men do not agree. of both. For instance, the other day four gentlemen of But even did the Constitution admit the declarstanding and intelligence (naming one or two of ation of martial law in particular localities in the number) from New York, called as a delega- times of fearful peril, will it be claimed that it tion connected with the war; but, before leaving, can be extended over a whole country? What is two of them earnestly beset me to proclaim general martial law but the substitution of military over emancipation, upon which the other two at once civil authority? If it can be extended over the attacked them. You know, also, that the late whole country, cannot Congress be forbidden to session of Congress had a decided majority of meet and legislate, and cannot every department anti-slavery men, yet they could not unite on this of Government, State and national, be set aside policy. And the same is true of the religious by a simple proclamation from the President, and people. Why, the rebel soldiers are praying continue suspended at his will? Under this docwith a great deal more earnestness, I fear, than trine the President-not the Constitution or the our own troops, and expecting God to favor their several departments of Government organized side; for one of our soldiers, who had been taken under its authority -is supreme. This military prisoner, told Senator Wilson, a few days since, authority and military necessity, of which we that he met with nothing so discouraging, as the hear so much, is either limitless or it is restricted. evident sincerity of those he was among, in their If it be unlimited in its power during war, then prayers. But we will alk over the merits of the the President as Commander in Chief is Empe-

pation from me do; especially as we are now situ. ity? In the Constitution? Is there any author ated? I do not want to issue a document that the ity in this Government eisewhere? It is said the whole world will see must necessary be inoperative. Constitution does not provide for the mode in like the Pope's bull against the comet! World my which war shall be conducted—that our armies word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce appropriate private property to public use—that single court, or magistrate, or individual that arrested, and the freedom of the press muzzled, would be influenced by it there? And what read by military authority, justified by necessity, all son is there to think it would have any greater of which would be unlawful in time of peace. effect upon the slaves than the late law of Con. Congress has the power by the Constitution "to gress, which I approved, and which offers protect declare war" and "to make rules for the governtion and freedom to the slaves of rebel masters, ment and regulation of the land and naval who come within our lines? Yet I cannot learn forces." Under the provisions of the Constituthat that law has caused a single slave to come tion, the entire disposal of our armies is under over to us. And suppose they could be induced. Congress. It must provide for the increase or by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw decrease and payment of our armies, and, it it themselves upon us, what would we do with them? chooses to do so, can direct the plan and purpose How can we feed and care for such a multitude? of a campaign, and the President, as Command-General Butler wrote me, a few days since, that er in Chief of the army, is under its direction. he was issuing more rations to the slaves who The power thus conterred, Congress has not, have rushed to him, than to all the white troops so far as conducting a campaign is concerned, under his command. They eat, and that is all; seen proper to exercise; but it is unquestionable although it is true General Butler is feeding the that the war making power is vested in Congress. whites also, by the thousand; for it nearly amounts, and the President is simply the executive of its to a famine there. If, now, the pressure of the will If Congress should direct the withdrawal war should call off our forces from New Orleans, of the troops from a particular State or Territory, to defend some other point, what is to prevent or their advance therein, the President would not the masters from reducing the blacks to slavery be at liberts to disobey the command. That the again; for I am told that whenever the rebels details of a campaign are left to the President take any black prisoners, free or slave, they im- and his military subordinates is for the simple mediately auction them off? They did so with reason that there must be concentration of authose they took from a boat that was aground on thority as well as of troops to successfully conthe Tennessee river, a few days ago. And then duct a war. Congress has power to "grant letters I am very ungenerously attacked for it! For in of marque and reprisal and make rules concernstance, when after the late battles at and near ling captures on land and water." Its authority Bull Run, an expedition went out from Washing is complete, in whole and in part, to make, conton, under a flag of truce, to bury the dead and duct and close war, for the President can not bring in the wounded, and the rebels seized the conclude a treaty of peace without the concurblacks who went along to help, and sent them rence of two thirds of the Senators present.

about it. What coud I do? Now then, tell me, if you please, what possible by a simple proclamation? War is to be con-

gained over none." The Journal, while con no objections against it on legal or constitutional ad navy, in time of war, I suppose I have a where it can be made operative, and that must right to take any measures which may best subinsurrection and massacre at the South. I view to irritate the minds of the greater number, the matter as a practical war measure, to be decided upon according to the advantages or disad-In 1775, 1815, and in 1820 our own people ex. vantages it may offer to the suppression of the re-

The delegation, being thus invited, replied with the usual abolition argument-that slavery was cited in behalf of the Government, throughout claimed their freedom-the dread the rebels have were unavailable-that we had to deal with God as well as with the rebels, &c., &c. The Presi-

"I admit that slavery is the root of the rebellion, or at least its sine qua non. The ambition of politicians may have instigated them to act, but they would have been impotent without that emancipation would help us in Europe, and convince them that we are incited by something more than ambition. I grant further that it would help somewhat at the North, though not so much, I fear, as you, and those you represent, be added in that way to the war. And then unquestionably it would weaken the rebels by drawing off their laborers, which is of great imthat in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of the rebels; and, indeed, thus far we have not had arms enough to equip our troops. onets in the Union armies from the border States. It would be a serious matter if, in consequence as six months ago-not so many to day as yesterday. Every day increases their Union feeling. have an important principle to rally and unite the is at stake. That is a fundamental idea, going

"Do not misunderstand me, because I have in some such way as you desire. I have not decided against a proclamation of liberty to the slaves, but hold the matter under advisement. And I can assure you that the subject is on my THE MARCHES OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES .- It mind, by day and night, more than any other. Whatever shall appear to be God's will, I will do. Gen. Buell, when he broke up his encampments I trust that in the freedom with which I have in the vicinity of Battle Creek, was to circum- canvassed your views, I have not in any respect

This interview was on the 13th of September. capture of Louisville by the formidable rebei On the 22d the President overturned his unanarmy which has recently threatened us. From swerable argument quoted above, and issued his the time that we were informed that Gen. Bragg proclamation announcing that, in a certain conhad taken up the line of march from Chatta- tingency, he would issue another, complying with nooga, and that Gen. Buell had commenced a re. | the prayer of the memorialists from Chicago, and trograde movement from Huntsville, we all in their fellow Abolitionists of the Phillips Garrison

tion of the problem as to which commander On the 13th "God's will" was not apparent to should first reach Louisville, the goal of the Mr. Lincoln. By some process he learned it durambition of each. Our fall or our safety hung | ing the nine days intervening between the 13th upon the result, and we shall see how nobly the and the 22d of September. We believe there has gallant Buell has fulfilled the high trust of re been no revel tion of the kind to earthly rulers lieving us from a fate as terrible as rebel invasion. since the "appearance" to Jo Smith, in 1842. Gen. Bragg left Carthage on the 21st of August, when that sage and mentor of Mormonism, at and Gen. Buell moved from Lebanon, Tennessee, Nauvoo, was directed to have the votes of his on a line about equally distant from Louisville at followers cast for one party ticket, when he had the same date. Gen. Buell's march was to some | made a speech the day before in favor of another. extent circuitous, as he traversed a distance of Our recollection is, that Mr. Lincoln, at that three hundred and sixty-one miles, arriving at the time, had very serious doubts as to the genuine mouth of Salt River one day in advance of mess of the revelation to Joseph, and there will, Bragg's arrival at Bardstown, Bragg having probably, be doubters, in the present instance, as marched in almost a direct line a distance of but to the supposed revelation of "God's will" to

Will the patriotic reader take Mr. Lincoln's little transportation. In our anxiety we may at proclamation of Tuesday, read it attentively. times have deemed Gen. Buell's movements then turn to the speech he made nine days betardy, but we now recognize in our deliverer all fore, against the policy be initiates, and which the noble qualities of the hero, who has earned a comes like a thunder-clap upon the country, filling the truly patriotic mind with surprise, and opening up a prospect of terrors upon which it is appalling to contemplate. Contrast the proclamation with the argument against its impolicy, and further wonder that a free and en ightened Argument against his own Propo- people, in the last half of the nineteenth century, should have inflicted upon themselves a chief The committee of clergymen appointed by the ruler who could, in the present dreadful crisis, ident in favor of negro emancipation, have made to seek as a prop to his Government, and an aux

From the Chicago Times. upon which I have thought much for weeks past. Is the Constitution Suspended During the War!

Is the Constitution suspended during the war?

ror. His decrees are absolute. If it is restricted, "What good would a proclamation of emanci- where shall we look for the bound of its author-

into slavery. Horace Greeley said in his paper, Where then, is the military necessity that can that the Government would probably do nothing override the Constitution? Where does the President get his authority to subvert the organic law result of good would follow the issuing of such a ducted according to the rules of war, and Con-

gress is to provide by law the "rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." Under this provision, can it provide by law for the subversion of the Constitution, because one State or a dozen States are in rebellion Under the plea of maintaining the Government, can it overthrow it? In war and in peace the Constitution is supreme. It is as much so in a civil war as in a foreign one. Military arrests pany, who will appear every night during the week. and executions are in accordance with army regugulations, but when it is claimed that the possession of a commission and a pair of shoulderstraps confers upon the owner the right to arrest, punish and execute citizens who are not in the army, we may well inquire what despotism will next be advocated and justified. When it is claimed that the existence of war confers upon Painted by the admirable artist, Mr. T. R. GLESSING. the President the power to strike from existence the Constitution and laws of eleven States of this Union, override the Constitution of the general Government, and prescribe the social condi-to ask if the nation is drunk or insane?

From the Springfield (III.) Register, Sept. 22. The Arbitrary Arrests.

Return of Hon. Wm. J. Allen from his Captivity at Washington-The Infamy of his Persecutors. This gentleman arrived here on Saturday evening, from Washington, where he has been a prisoner for several weeks past, held upon some vague, undefined charge of disloyalty. He has been unconditionally released. Thus, by the act of the Government, have the vile charges heaped upon him by the Jacobin press of Illinois been virtually repudiated and the injustice of his arrest

What a spectacle does this present, in a land of liberty and law. Here is a loyal citizen, the GRAND PIANOS, chosen Representative in the National Congress of a Congressional District, which has sent, and s sending, by fifty per cent., more soldiers to the war, in proportion to population, than any other in the State, if not in the Union, ruthlessly dragged from his house, surrounded by his wife and children, rushed to Cairo, held in duress, while a secret inquisition here trumped up evidence against him, dictated by an abolition attorney, denied the privilege of confronting his accusers, or of having an attorney present to cross exam ne HOGSHIRE&HUNTER, their witnesses-thus, with closed doors, the sitting Star Chamber sums up his case and remands him to prison, out of his State, a thousand miles Illinois, to show that the witness was utterly unworthy of credit. This was denied him, and he was harried off, to Springfield, he understood at starting, but when he got to Centralia he was told that his destination was Washington-the Capitol Prison! Owing to his il! health the authorities there paroled him to the limits of the city, and there he was kept for weeks, away from his home. his family and business, and is now released, to return home, without any investigation of his case known to the law or to principles of common justice, with a stigma of arrest for dis-loyalty resting upon him. He returns to his home, to his wife, children, and friends, unachome, to his wife, children, and friends, unacquitted of the infamous crime laid to his door, in manner guaranteed by Constitution and law to the most humble individual in the land, but to vindicate himself to the world as best be may. That he can and will most triumphantly do it. To be delivered at the United States Forage House, in none can doubt. More too; he can and will show to the people the infamous partisan and personal bale not to weigh less than 300 pounds. malice which instigated this prosecution of him-

The curses of all honest men upon the craven scoundrels who conspired to effect his arrest. (36) days from date of contract. Shame upon the State authorities who permitted one of the most toval and prominent citizens to for its faithful performance. be dragged from without the State's jurisdiction to be incarcerated in prison a thousand miles off. without-demanding an investigation of his case sept28-did JAMES A. EKIN, A. Q. M. U. S. A. by some judicial tribunal within the State; and shame upon the national Government for the

adoption of a policy involving such injustice. So flagrant, so palpable, is the injustice of this persecution of Mr. Allen, so glaring is the fact that it is founded in partisan malice, that it cannot effect him injuriously as a man, or his character as a loval citizen. When arrested, he was engaged in canvassing for renomination to the position in the national councils which he now honorably fills. It was apparent that he would again be chosen-that he had the highest regard f his constituents. His arrest was intended to crush him in their good opinion and to terrify them, that they might be deterred from further countenancing him. The infomous game has proven lutile, and, contrary to the usual rule of this journal as to interference in the choice of Democratic candidates in other districts than our own, we sincerely express the hope that the Democracy of the Egyptian District will again present Mr. Allen for Congress and triumphantly elect him, thus vindicating his reputation as a loyal man, and rendering him that justice, by the popular voice, denied him by the State and national authorities in not giving him a hearing as guaranteed him by the laws of the land.

> From the New York World. "Yielding to Pressure."

President Lincoln, in his address to the Border States Congressmen, warned them that the pressure upon him to issue an emancipation proclamation was so great that he feared he might vet be compelled to yield. His distrust of his own resisting power has since been fully justified. Indeed this yielding to pressure is Mr. Lincoln's fatal weakness. He yielded to pressure in urging Sealed Proposals. General Scott to fight the first battle of Bull Run; he yielded to pressure in giving Colonel Miles another command, when he should have been shot; he yielded to pressure in disconcerting General McClellan's plans last spring, by ordering a premature advance at the West; he yielded to pressure in so meddling with the penisular campaign as to cause it to miscarry. No man ever yet administered successfully the

A soldier in the 4th Indiana cavalry, now in Kentucky, writes as follows to the editor of the Gibson County Union Democrat;

Stick to the 5th of January Democratic platform. It is the true doctrine. Keep the plat- six (6) nor more than eight (8) years old; from 15 to 16 form standing in your paper until after the elec | hands high; dark colors, (no greys); good, square trottion, and occasionally put it on first page. Fight ters; bridle wise, and of size sufficient for Cavalry purfor it night and day-circulate it freely. The secessionists of Kentucky look upon the Democracy as the worst enemies of the Southern (1) 252 Wheel Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, Confederacy. I was talking to an influential "Southern rights" man the other day, who said: "I think more of Horace Greeley and the Republican party than I do of the 8th of January Democrats, for," said he, "upon one condition old Greeley and the Republican party are willing to dissolve the Union; but the Democracy of Indiana are for the Union, first, last, and forever."

REITERATING ITS DISUNION SENTIMENTS .- The Tribune of Monday denies that "the editor" favored a new compromise on the slavery question during the winter of 1860-1 and adds:

wished to quit the Union. THE LOSS AT HARPER' FERRY -A COTTESDOD-By this surrender, it can not be called a capture, the ref is took fourteen thousand five hundred men, one hundred tons of ammunition, rations for fourteen thousand men for twenty days, fifty-seven guns (some of them the best Parrott guns), fourteen thousand stand of arms, and four batteries of field artillery.

COL. WILDER EXCHANGED .- General Buell has effected the exchange of Col. Wilder, giving for taxes will please call and settle the same. him twenty-two privates and one Lieutenant. Col. Wilder is now with Buell's advance, under Gen. Wood - Louisville Domocrat.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. SELF - ACTING REVOLVERS!

10 LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR (MPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and sair, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old Worldforthepastcentury. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pintbottles and sold very extensively at the exhoraltant price of 85 per pottle, the undersigned proposes to fursh the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. An physician or druggist willtell you it is perfectly harmless thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part with e world on receipt of \$1, by addressing.

Da. J. C. DEVERAUX,

P. O. Box, No. 1353, New Haven, Connecticut.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT FOR STATE FAIR WEEK. The Metropolitan will open with an admirable Com-

Miss Marion Macarthy Mr. Felix A. Vincent. A NEW AND NOVEL

Advertising Curtain, MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, To commence with the grand Comedy of

PAUL PHY.

Concluding with Our Country Cousin. PRICES OF ADMISSION-Dress Circle 50 cents; Gallery 25

nts; Private Boxes \$5. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commences at 7%.

MUSIC.

PARLOR PIANOS. COTTAGE PIANOS. PRICES FROM \$165 TO \$700. Indiana Music Store,

CROCERIES.

No. 4 Bates House.

WILLARD & STOWELL

No. 25 West Washington St., AVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL AND WINTER supplies of Family Groceries, which they offer to away. When shown the record made up against the trade at the lowest cash prices. Everything needed him, he offered to give a bond, in the sum of for family, hotel, boarding house or restaurant use, may \$100,000, to disprove, in three days, every charge city. Particular attention is invited to their large stock made except one, and this involved the proving a of sugars, teas, coffees, sugar cured hams, (a choice negative, and as to this he would bind himself, brand) dried beef, mackerel, flour, corn-meal, buckwheat, by the oaths of fifty of the best men in South and feuts and vegetables in season, all of which is offerered at the cheapest rates for genuine articles. sept27-d3m

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, ( Indianapolis, ind., Sept. 24th 1862.

200 Tons Baled Hay, 3,000 Bushels Oats, (in bulk.) 5.000 6 Ear Corn, (in bulk.)

The Hay to be good clear Timothy-hard pressed-each None but well filled, clean oats, and sound merchantable corn will be received. One-third (%) of each to be delivered in ten (10) days, one-third (%) in twenty (20) days, and balance in thirty Each bid must be accompanied by sufficient guarantee Form of bid and guarantee can be had at this office.

No bid will be entertained for less than fifty tons of hay,

DRY COODS. CODE Side WINTER 2 BONNETS 4 ALL NEW

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT U. S. A. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 23d, 1862. EALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1862,

> 2,000 Cavalry Horses and 1,000 Artillery Horses.

All to be delivered at the Government Stables, in Indianapolis, indiana; Deliveries of Cavalry Horses to be as follows: 500 within ten (10) days from date of contract. thirty (30)

500 " twenty (2 ) " 500 " thirty (30) " 500 " forty (40) " " Said Horses to be sound in all particulars, not less than

SPECIFICATIONS OF ARTILLERY HORSES.

16 hands high or upwards, strong and active, from 6 to 9 years old, entirely sound, well broken, and square trotters in harness. (2) 504 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, 1514 han's high or upwards, strong, quick, and active, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, well broken, and square trotters in harness.
(3) 244 Horses, in pairs, bays, browns, or blacks, entirely sound, from 5 to 9 years old, sizes suitable for ex-

changes in the two first named Horses, well broken, and square trotters in harness. Each Horse to weigh not less than eleven hundred (1,100) pounds. so Horses of the first named. 300 Horses, Deliveries of Artillery therses to be as follows:

" " second " } Within fifteen (15) days from date of contract. The same number (300) of same classes, respectively, within twen-We were willing to let the Cotton States go in ty-live (25) days from date of contract, and the residue peace, provided the great body of their people (400) within thirty-five (35) days from date of contract. No bid will be entertained, unless accompanied by a guaranty for its faithful performance. Form of bid and guaranty can be had on application to this Office.

No bid will be entertained for less than 100 Horses. dent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Ho ses" and "Proposals for Artillery Horses," Harper's Ferry under date of the 19th inst., says: Any other information will be promptly given, on application to the undersigned personally or by letter. JAMES A. EKIN.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

A. Q. M. U. S. A.

CITY THEASTERN'S OFFICE. Sept. 17, 1862. TOTICE is hereby given that the city taxes for the year 1862 are now due, and the duplicate placed in hand for collection. Persons indebted to the city for JOS. K. ENGLISH, City Treas.

FOR THE WAR.

COLT'S PATTERN

NAVY AND BELT REVOLVERS. A full supply-New Pattern.

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ACE and Silk Mantillas, new style Sames, Shawla laks, &c., &c. Steel Pens, A and Cloaks, Printed Calicoes, Parasols and Sun Um-We will furnish goods at Cincinnati prices. We will lias, Hoop Skirts, Hoslery &c.; Irish Linens, Embroidgive cash or trade for rags. Orders filled promptly. ries, White Goods, Linen and Cambric Handkerehlofs, Bowen, Stewart & Co. Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Gloves, Notions.

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TRY BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, only to be had at Lynch & Keane's. TRY BEST FRENCH CORSETS AND WAISTS. CHOTH, CASSIMERE, AND PANTS STUFF For men's and boys' wear; S raw Goods, Hats, Caps, and Flats-everything to be found in a Dry Goods Store, Stock complete; bought at recent auctions in New York; will be sold 20 per cent, below former prices-for cash. HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS! Having made arrangements with two of the largest Hoop Skirt Manufactories in the East, we are prepared to offer them, wholesale and retail, at New York prices. Call and examine the stock; no trouble to show goods Only one price. Remember-sign of the Big Hoop CROCERS.

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BBLS Refined Sugar for sale by

BAGS Rio Coffee;

150 BOXES 5 Lump;

100 Boxes 10 Lump;

75 Boxes 8 Lump;

100 Boxes bright lbs;

50 Boxes dark Ibs;

50 Kegs Six Twist:

PATENTS.

Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

500 Caddies 14 lbs;

100 Bags Java Coffee:

10 Bales Mocha Coffee:

TOBACCO.

500

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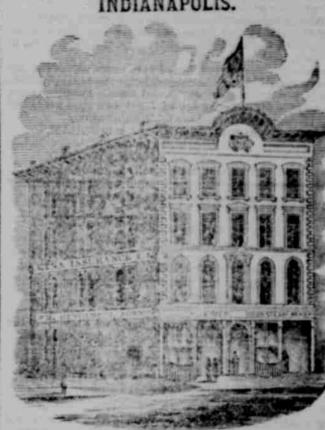
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WM. HENDERSON, Agent,

Application can be made to JOHN EOSS, who is fully authorized to transact all business connected with the Agency. [aug 1, '61-dly] WM. HENDERSON.

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(OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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